	HOUSE RESOLUTION AMENDING STANDING COMMITTEE
	RULES
	2015 GENERAL SESSION
	STATE OF UTAH
	Chief Sponsor: James A. Dunnigan
LON	GTITLE
Gene	al Description:
	This resolution repeals and reenacts House standing committee rules.
High	ghted Provisions:
	This resolution:
	• defines terms;
	<ul><li>reorganizes standing committee rules;</li></ul>
	clarifies and expands the powers of a chair to:
	<ul> <li>preserve order and decorum; and</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>adopt time restrictions for witnesses and presenters;</li> </ul>
	► authorizes the speaker of the House to appoint a vice chair to standing committees;
	requires a standing committee chair to enforce standing committee rules;
	► clarifies that review of legislation during a standing committee is subject to four
distir	t phases:
	<ul> <li>presentation by the sponsor;</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>clarifying questions by committee members;</li> </ul>
	• public comment; and
	• committee action; and
	clarifies that privileged motions:
	<ul> <li>take precedence over non-privileged motions;</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>are to be accepted in a specified priority; and</li> </ul>



28 except for a motion to adjourn, do not dispose of other pending motions. 29 **Special Clauses:** 30 None **Legislative Rules Affected:** 31 32 ENACTS: 33 HR3-2-203 HR3-2-204 34 35 HR3-2-303 HR3-2-305 36 37 HR3-2-306 38 HR3-2-307 39 HR3-2-308 40 HR3-2-309 HR3-2-310 41 42 HR3-2-311 43 HR3-2-312 44 HR3-2-313 45 HR3-2-314 46 HR3-2-315 HR3-2-316 47

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59	HR3-2-512
60	REPEALS AND REENACTS:
61	HR3-2-101
62	HR3-2-201
63	HR3-2-202
64	HR3-2-301
65	HR3-2-302
66	HR3-2-304
67	HR3-2-401
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83	REPEALS:
84	HR3-2-102
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Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the state of Utah:

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90	Section 1. <b>HR3-2-101</b> is repealed and reenacted to read:
91	Part 1. General Provisions
92	HR3-2-101. Definitions.
93	As used in this chapter:
94	(1) "Chair" means:
95	(a) the chair of a standing committee; or
96	(b) a standing committee member who is authorized to act as chair under HR3-2-202.
97	(2) "Committee" means a standing committee created under HR3-2-201.
98	(3) "Dispose of legislation" refers to a committee action that transfers ownership of
99	legislation to the House Rules Committee, to another standing committee, or to the House
100	floor.
101	(4) "Favorable recommendation" refers to a committee action that transfers ownership
102	of legislation to the House second reading calendar.
103	(5) "Legislation" means a Senate bill, House bill, Senate resolution, House resolution,
104	joint resolution, or concurrent resolution.
105	(6) "Majority vote" means a majority of a quorum as provided in HR3-2-203.
106	(7) "Original motion" means a non-privileged motion that is accepted by the chair
107	when no other motion is pending.
108	(8) "Pending motion" refers to a motion starting when a chair accepts a motion and
109	ending when the motion is withdrawn or when the chair calls for a vote on the motion.
110	(9) (a) "Privileged motion" means a procedural motion to adjourn, set a time to
111	adjourn, recess, end debate, extend debate, or limit debate.
112	(b) Privileged motions are not substitute motions.
113	(10) "Substitute motion" means a non-privileged motion that is made when a
114	non-privileged motion is pending.
115	(11) "Under consideration" means the time starting when a chair opens a discussion on
116	a subject or piece of legislation that is listed on a committee agenda and ending when the
117	committee disposes of the legislation, moves on to another item on the agenda, or adjourns.
118	Section 2. <b>HR3-2-201</b> is repealed and reenacted to read:
119	Part 2. Creation and Organization of House Standing Committees
120	HR3-2-201. Standing committees Creation.

121	(1) There are created the following standing committees:
122	(a) Business and Labor;
123	(b) Economic Development and Workforce Services;
124	(c) Education;
125	(d) Government Operations;
126	(e) Health and Human Services;
127	(f) House Rules;
128	(g) Judiciary;
129	(h) Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice;
130	(i) Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment;
131	(j) Political Subdivisions;
132	(k) Public Utilities and Technology;
133	(1) Revenue and Taxation; and
134	(m) Transportation.
135	(2) The members of the Retirement and Independent Entities Committee created in
136	<u>Utah Code Section 63E-1-201 comprise a House standing committee.</u>
137	Section 3. <b>HR3-2-202</b> is repealed and reenacted to read:
138	HR3-2-202. Speaker to appoint committee members, chairs, and vice chairs.
139	(1) The speaker of the House shall appoint members of the House to each standing
140	committee.
141	(2) The speaker of the House shall appoint a chair to each standing committee.
142	(3) The speaker of the House may appoint a vice chair to each standing committee.
143	(4) A vice chair may perform the duties of a chair:
144	(a) as requested by the chair; or
145	(b) in the absence of the chair.
145a	$\hat{H} \rightarrow (5)$ The chair, or the vice chair as authorized under Subsection (4), may designate a
145b	member of the committee to conduct a standing committee meeting when neither the chair nor
145c	the vice chair are able to attend a meeting.
145d	(6) A committee member designated under Subsection (5) may conduct a committee
145e	meeting but may not perform the duties of a chair described in HR3-2-302 and
145f	<u>HR3-2-303.</u> ←Ĥ
146	Section 4. HR3-2-203 is enacted to read:
147	HR3-2-203. Quorum requirements.
148	(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), a majority of a standing committee is a
149	<u>quorum.</u>
150	(2) In determining whether a quorum is present, the speaker, majority leader, majority
151	whip, assistant majority whip. House Rules Committee chair. Executive Appropriations

152	Committee chair, minority leader, minority whip, assistant minority whip, and the fourth
153	member of leadership from the minority party are not counted in determining a quorum for a
154	standing committee, except during the time that the representative is present at the meeting.
155	Section 5. HR3-2-204 is enacted to read:
156	HR3-2-204. Committee order of business.
157	Unless a standing committee chair, or a committee by majority vote, determines
158	otherwise, the order of business for a standing committee is:
159	(1) call to order by the chair;
160	(2) approval of the minutes of previous meetings;
161	(3) announcement of the agenda;
162	(4) announcement of time restrictions, if any, subject to the requirements of
163	HR3-2-304; and
164	(5) consideration of standing committee business.
165	Section 6. <b>HR3-2-301</b> is repealed and reenacted to read:
166	Part 3. Duties of the House Standing Committee Chair
167	HR3-2-301. Chair to enforce legislative rules and procedures.
168	The chair shall ensure the integrity of the standing committee process by enforcing
169	legislative rules and parliamentary procedure without delay.
170	Section 7. <b>HR3-2-302</b> is repealed and reenacted to read:
171	HR3-2-302. Chair to set agenda Requirements.
172	The chair shall:
173	(1) set the agenda for a standing committee meeting; and
174	(2) ensure that legislation tabled by a standing committee is listed on a standing
175	committee agenda as required by HR3-2-408.
176	Section 8. HR3-2-303 is enacted to read:
177	HR3-2-303. Chair to post notice and agenda Notification to sponsors.
178	(1) The chair shall cause a public notice and agenda to be posted at least 24 hours
179	before each standing committee meeting as required under Utah Code Title 52, Chapter 4,
180	Open and Public Meetings Act.
181	(2) The chair shall notify the chief House sponsor or chief Senate sponsor of legislation
182	listed on an agenda of the time and place of the committee meeting in which the legislation will

183	be considered not less than 24 hours before the committee meeting.
184	Section 9. <b>HR3-2-304</b> is repealed and reenacted to read:
185	HR3-2-304. Chair may direct order of agenda Time restrictions.
186	The chair, or a committee by majority vote, may adopt committee procedures and time
187	restrictions, including:
188	(1) directing the order of the agenda;
189	(2) directing the order in which a witness or presenter will be heard;
190	(3) directing the number or witnesses or presenters that will be heard; and
191	(4) limiting the time the committee will spend on:
192	(a) an item on the agenda; or
193	(b) an individual witness or presenter.
194	Section 10. HR3-2-305 is enacted to read:
195	HR3-2-305. Four phases when considering legislation.
196	Legislation under consideration by a standing committee is subject to four distinct
197	phases during a committee meeting:
198	(1) the sponsor's presentation as provided in HR3-2-306;
199	(2) clarifying questions as provided in HR3-2-307;
200	(3) public comment as provided in HR3-2-308; and
201	(4) committee action as provided in HR3-2-309.
202	Section 11. HR3-2-306 is enacted to read:
203	HR3-2-306. Sponsor presentation.
204	(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), during the presentation phase, a committee
205	member may not amend legislation, substitute legislation, or dispose of legislation. All other
206	motions are in order during the presentation phase.
207	(2) During the presentation phase of a committee meeting, the chair may accept a
208	simple motion to amend legislation if the chair permits:
209	(a) committee questions and debate;
210	(b) public comment as provided in HR3-2-308;
211	(c) the sponsor of the legislation affected by the amendment to respond to the motion
212	to amend; and
213	(d) the committee member who made the motion to amend to have the final word on

214	the motion as required under HR3-2-313.
215	(3) During the presentation phase of a standing committee meeting, the chair shall:
216	(a) permit the chief $\hat{H} \rightarrow [\underline{House}] \leftarrow \hat{H}$ sponsor or $\hat{H} \rightarrow [\underline{ehief Senate sponsor}]$ the legislator
216a	$\underline{\text{designated by the chief sponsor to be the floor sponsor in the opposite house}} \leftarrow \hat{H} \ \underline{\text{to present the}}$
216b	$\hat{H} \rightarrow \underline{\text{chief}} \leftarrow \hat{H} \underline{\text{sponsor's}}$
217	legislation; and
218	(b) except as provided in Subsection (4), and at the election of a legislative sponsor,
219	permit persons who have expertise on the legislation to assist with the presentation as provided
220	<u>in HR3-2-304.</u>
221	(4) The chair may not permit:
222	(a) legislation to be presented if the legislative sponsor is not present; or
223	(b) legislative interns or legislative aides to present legislation.
224	Section 12. HR3-2-307 is enacted to read:
225	HR3-2-307. Clarifying questions.
226	(1) During the clarifying question phase, a committee member may not amend
227	legislation, substitute legislation, or dispose of legislation. All other motions are in order
228	during the clarifying questions phase.
229	(2) A chair shall allow members of the committee to ask the legislative sponsor
230	questions, provided that the questions help to clarify the intent or purpose of the legislation or
231	the meaning of the language of the legislation.
232	(3) The chair shall allow the legislative sponsor to respond to clarifying questions.
233	(4) The chair may allow, with the legislative sponsor's approval, a person authorized
234	under HR3-2-306 to respond to clarifying questions from members of the committee.
235	Section 13. HR3-2-308 is enacted to read:
236	HR3-2-308. Public comment.
237	(1) During the public comment phase, a committee member may not amend legislation,
238	substitute legislation, or dispose of legislation. All other motions are in order during the public
239	comment phase.
240	(2) During the public comment phase of a committee meeting:
241	(a) the chair, or a committee by majority vote, may limit the time an individual witness
242	or presenter speaks to a committee as authorized under HR3-2-304; and
243	(b) the chair, or the committee by majority vote, may terminate the public comment
244	phase at any time.

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245	(3) Unless the chair, or a committee by majority vote, permits additional public
246	comment, once the public comment phase has ended only committee members, legislative
247	sponsors, staff, and those authorized under HR3-2-307 may address the committee.
248	Section 14. HR3-2-309 is enacted to read:
249	HR3-2-309. Committee action.
250	During the committee action phase, a committee member may make motions to amend
251	the legislation, to substitute the legislation, and to dispose of the legislation. All other motions
252	authorized by this chapter are in order during the committee action phase of a committee
253	meeting.
254	Section 15. HR3-2-310 is enacted to read:
255	HR3-2-310. Chair to preserve order Powers to preserve order.
256	(1) The chair shall preserve order and decorum during standing committee meetings
257	<u>by:</u>
258	(a) controlling outbursts and demonstrations; and
259	(b) ensuring that committee members, presenters, witnesses, and visitors act in a
260	dignified and respectful manner.
261	(2) To preserve order, the chair may:
262	(a) clear the committee room of any person who engages in disorderly conduct;
263	(b) recess a standing committee meeting; or
264	(c) request assistance from:
265	(i) the sergeant-at-arms; or
266	(ii) the Utah Highway Patrol.
267	Section 16. HR3-2-311 is enacted to read:
268	HR3-2-311. Chair to recognize committee members Remarks to be germane
269	Committee members may make motions when recognized Permission to address
270	committee.
271	(1) The chair shall recognize a committee member who desires to speak to a subject
272	that is under consideration by a standing committee.
273	(2) Upon recognition by the chair, a committee member:
274	(a) shall ensure that the member's remarks are germane to the subject under
275	consideration; and

276	(b) may make a motion that is authorized by this chapter.
277	(3) Presenters, witnesses, visitors, staff, and committee members may not speak to a
278	standing committee unless recognized by the chair.
279	Section 17. <b>HR3-2-312</b> is enacted to read:
280	HR3-2-312. Chair to accept all motions that are in order Once accepted, the
281	motion is pending.
282	(1) The chair shall accept a motion requested by a member of a standing committee
283	who has been properly recognized unless the motion is prohibited by this chapter or by
284	parliamentary procedure.
285	(2) To properly accept a motion, the chair shall:
286	(a) restate each verbal motion;
287	(b) identify the number of each written motion to amend or substitute legislation; and
288	(c) distribute copies of each written amendment or substitute to members of the
289	committee.
290	(3) When a chair properly accepts a motion under Subsection (2), the motion is
291	pending.
292	Section 18. HR3-2-313 is enacted to read:
293	HR3-2-313. Chair to allow response to motions before placing motions for a vote.
294	After a motion has been accepted, and before the chair places a motion for a vote, the
295	chair shall permit:
296	(1) members of the committee to ask the committee member who placed the motion
297	questions about the motion;
298	(2) members of the committee to debate the motion;
299	(3) the chief sponsor of the legislation that is affected by the motion to respond to the
300	motion; and
301	(4) the committee member who placed the motion to have the final word on the
302	motion.
303	Section 19. HR3-2-314 is enacted to read:
304	HR3-2-314. Chair to place motion for vote.
305	After the chair has permitted a committee member to sum on a motion as required
306	under HR3-2-313(4), the chair shall place the motion for a vote unless the motion is withdrawn

307	subject to the requirements of HR3-2-511.
308	Section 20. HR3-2-315 is enacted to read:
309	HR3-2-315. Chair to verbally announce vote on motions Motions pass with
310	majority vote of a quorum Exceptions.
311	(1) After a standing committee votes on a motion, the chair shall:
312	(a) determine whether the motion passed or failed;
313	(b) verbally announce that the motion passed or that the motion failed; and
314	(c) if the vote on the motion is not unanimous, verbally identify by name either the
315	committee members who voted "yes" or the committee members who voted "no."
316	(2) Unless otherwise specifically indicated in this chapter, motions pass with a majority
317	vote of a quorum as defined in HR3-2-203.
318	Section 21. HR3-2-316 is enacted to read:
319	HR3-2-316. Chair may direct a roll call vote.
320	Although most motions will be determined by a voice vote, the chair, or a committee by
321	majority vote, may direct a roll call vote.
322	Section 22. HR3-2-317 is enacted to read:
323	HR3-2-317. Chair to decide points of order Committee may appeal chair's
324	decision.
325	(1) A chair shall rule on a point of order without committee discussion or debate.
326	(2) As provided in HR3-2-506, a committee member may:
327	(a) make a point of order; or
328	(b) appeal the decision of the chair.
329	Section 23. HR3-2-318 is enacted to read:
330	HR3-2-318. Chair to send standing committee reports to the House.
331	(1) When a standing committee approves a motion to dispose of legislation under the
332	requirements of HR3-2-408 or HR3-2-403, the chair shall, no later than the next legislative
333	day, submit to the chief clerk of the House:
334	(a) the official version of the legislation; and
335	(b) a committee report, signed by the chair, describing the committee's action.
336	(2) (a) A committee member who dissents from a motion to dispose of legislation may
337	request to be listed by name on the committee report.

338	(b) If a committee member requests to be listed by name on a committee report, the
339	committee report shall include the name of the committee member.
340	(3) If, for any reason, the chair does not submit a committee report to the chief clerk of
341	the House as required in Subsection (1), the chief clerk of the House shall ensure that the
342	official version of the legislation and the committee report are submitted before the end of the
343	second legislative day after the legislation was acted on by a standing committee.
344	Section 24. HR3-2-319 is enacted to read:
345	HR3-2-319. Chair to ensure integrity of minutes Retention of minutes
346	Content requirements.
347	(1) The chair shall:
348	(a) ensure that a secretary takes minutes of standing committee meetings;
349	(b) present the minutes to the committee for approval; and
350	(c) send the approved minutes to the office of the chief clerk of the House.
351	(2) The chief clerk of the House shall retain committee minutes for three years.
352	(3) The chair shall ensure that committee minutes comply with the requirements of
353	Utah Code Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.
354	(4) The chair shall ensure that committee minutes include:
355	(a) the date, time, and place of each committee meeting;
356	(b) a list of committee members present;
357	(c) each motion made;
358	(d) the vote on each motion;
359	(e) points of order; and
360	(f) the outcome of each appeal of the decision of the chair.
361	Section 25. HR3-2-401 is repealed and reenacted to read:
362	Part 4. Duties of the House Standing Committee
363	HR3-2-401. Standing committee review required Exceptions.
364	(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), the House of Representatives may not pass a
365	bill, joint resolution, or concurrent resolution during the annual general session unless a House
366	standing committee has given a favorable recommendation to the legislation.
367	(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to:
368	(a) a resolution regarding legislative rules or legislative personnel;

369	(b) legislation that has been approved by a unanimous vote of an interim committee;
370	(c) the revisor's statute; or
371	(d) if the legislation was reviewed and approved by the Executive Appropriations
372	Committee, legislation that:
373	(i) exclusively appropriates money;
374	(ii) amends Utah Code Title 53A, Chapter 17a, Minimum School Program Act;
375	(iii) amends Utah Code Title 67, Chapter 22, State Officer Compensation; or
376	(iv) authorizes the issuance of general obligation or revenue bonds.
377	Section 26. HR3-2-402 is repealed and reenacted to read:
378	HR3-2-402. Standing committee review of legislation with a fiscal impact.
379	Except as provided in HR3-2-401, a standing committee in one or both houses shall
380	review legislation before the legislation is held in the opposite house because of its fiscal
381	<u>impact.</u>
382	Section 27. HR3-2-403 is repealed and reenacted to read:
383	HR3-2-403. Standing committee duties Consider legislation in a reasonable time
384	Dispose of legislation.
385	When a committee has completed its review of legislation, a standing committee shall
386	dispose of the legislation by:
387	(1) returning the legislation to the House Rules Committee;
388	(2) tabling the legislation, subject to the requirements of HR3-2-408;
389	(3) recommending that the legislation be read a second time and placed on the third
390	reading calendar; or
391	(4) referring the legislation to a different standing committee.
392	Section 28. HR3-2-404 is repealed and reenacted to read:
393	HR3-2-404. Motions to lift from the table, hold, amend, or substitute legislation.
394	In addition to the actions listed in HR3-2-403(2), a standing committee may approve
395	one or more of the following motions on a single piece of legislation:
396	(1) hold the legislation;
397	(2) move to the next item on an agenda;
398	(3) amend the legislation, subject to the requirements of HR3-2-406;
399	(4) substitute the legislation, subject to the requirements of HR3-2-407; or

400	(5) lift legislation from the table, subject to the requirements of HR3-2-408.
401	Section 29. HR3-2-405 is repealed and reenacted to read:
402	HR3-2-405. Consent calendar.
403	(1) A standing committee may recommend that legislation in its possession be placed
404	on the consent calendar if:
405	(a) the committee approves a motion, by a unanimous vote, that the legislation be read
406	a second time and placed on the third reading calendar;
407	(b) immediately subsequent to that action, the chief sponsor requests that the
408	legislation be placed on the consent calendar; $\hat{H} \rightarrow [\frac{\text{and}}{\text{legislation}}] \leftarrow \hat{H}$
409	(c) in a separate motion and vote, the committee unanimously approves the sponsor's
410	request to place the legislation on the consent calendar instead of the second or third reading
411	<u>calendar</u> $\hat{H}$ → $[ \underline{\cdot} ]$ <u>and</u>
411a	(d) the legislation does not have a fiscal note of \$10,000 or more. ←Ĥ
412	(2) If, in accordance with HR3-1-102, the House Rules Committee forwards a
413	summary report from the Occupational and Professional Licensure Review Committee in
414	conjunction with legislation referred to a standing committee, the chair shall ensure that the
415	summary report is read orally to the committee before action is taken by the committee on the
416	legislation that is related to the summary report.
417	Section 30. HR3-2-406 is repealed and reenacted to read:
418	HR3-2-406. Amending legislation Amendments must be germane.
419	(1) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2), and if recognized by the chair during the
420	committee action phase, a committee member may make a motion to amend the legislation that
421	is under consideration.
422	(b) (i) A committee member may propose a verbal amendment to the legislation under
423	consideration if the amendment contains 25 or fewer words.
424	(ii) Before proposing a motion to amend, a committee member shall ensure that a
425	proposed amendment that contains more than 25 words is printed and distributed to committee
426	staff and to all committee members present.
427	(2) (a) A committee member may only make a motion to amend that is germane to the
428	subject of the legislation under consideration.
429	(b) A committee member who believes that an amendment is not germane to the
430	subject of the legislation may make a point of order or appeal as described in HR3-2-506.

431	Section 31. HR3-2-407 is repealed and reenacted to read:
432	HR3-2-407. Substitute legislation Substitutes must be germane.
433	(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), and if recognized by the chair during the
434	committee action phase, a committee member may make a motion to substitute legislation that
435	is under consideration.
436	(2) (a) A committee member may only make a motion to substitute that is germane to
437	the subject of the legislation under consideration.
438	(b) A committee member who believes that an amendment is not germane to the
439	subject of the legislation may make a point of order or appeal as described in HR3-2-507.
440	Section 32. HR3-2-408 is repealed and reenacted to read:
441	HR3-2-408. Legislation tabled in a standing committee Requirements.
442	(1) If legislation is tabled, the chair shall list the tabled legislation on the committee
443	agenda for the next committee meeting.
444	(2) At the next committee meeting, the committee may, by a two-thirds vote, lift the
445	tabled legislation from the table.
446	(3) If a motion to lift tabled legislation is successful, the standing committee may make
447	any motion on the legislation that is authorized under this chapter.
448	(4) (a) If legislation is tabled by a committee and the legislation is not lifted from the
449	table at the committee's next meeting, the committee chair shall submit a committee report to
450	the chief clerk of the House informing the House that the legislation was tabled.
451	(b) After reading the committee report on the tabled legislation, the chief clerk of the
452	House shall send the tabled legislation to the House Rules Committee for filing.
453	Section 33. <b>HR3-2-409</b> is repealed and reenacted to read:
454	HR3-2-409. Reconsideration of action.
455	(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), and if recognized by the chair, a committee
456	member may make a motion to reconsider the committee's action on legislation if the
457	<u>legislation is:</u>
458	(a) in the possession of the standing committee; and
459	(b) listed on the committee agenda as required by Utah Code Title 52, Chapter 4, Open
460	and Public Meetings Act.
461	(2) A standing committee may not reconsider its action on a piece of legislation:

462	(a) more than once; and
463	(b) until the committee has considered other committee business.
464	Section 34. <b>HR3-2-410</b> is repealed and reenacted to read:
465	HR3-2-410. Testimony may be taken under oath.
466	(1) At the direction of the chair, or upon a majority vote of the committee, the
467	testimony of a witness, presenter, or visitor who speaks to a committee may be taken under
468	oath.
469	(2) The chair or committee staff shall administer the oath.
470	Section 35. HR3-2-411 is enacted to read:
471	HR3-2-411. Additional standing committee meetings.
472	With permission from the speaker of the House, a chair may hold a committee meeting
473	independent of regularly scheduled committee meetings on:
474	(1) a single piece of legislation; or
475	(2) the subject of two or more pieces of legislation.
476	Section 36. HR3-2-412 is enacted to read:
477	HR3-2-412. Closed standing committee meetings.
478	A standing committee may close a committee meeting in accordance with the
479	procedures and requirements of Utah Code Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.
480	Section 37. HR3-2-413 is enacted to read:
481	HR3-2-413. Prohibited from meeting while House is in session Exceptions.
482	(1) A standing committee may not meet while the House is in session unless:
483	(a) the chair receives permission from the speaker to meet; or
484	(b) a majority of the House approves a motion for the committee to meet while the
485	House is in session.
486	(2) Unless a committee is authorized to meet as provided in Subsection (1), any action
487	taken by a committee while the House is in session is invalid.
488	Section 38. <b>HR3-2-501</b> is repealed and reenacted to read:
489	Part 5. Standing Committee Parliamentary Procedures
490	HR3-2-501. Obtaining the floor in committee Remarks to be germane.
491	(1) As required in HR3-2-311, a chair shall recognize a committee member who
492	desires to speak to the committee.

493	(2) A committee member who is recognized by the chair may make a motion consistent
494	with the requirements of this chapter.
495	(3) A second to a motion is not required.
496	Section 39. HR3-2-502 is repealed and reenacted to read:
497	HR3-2-502. Committee members shall vote.
498	A committee member shall vote on every motion placed for a vote while the committee
499	member is present at a meeting.
500	Section 40. HR3-2-503 is repealed and reenacted to read:
501	HR3-2-503. Privileged motions in committee General requirements, procedure,
502	and priority.
503	(1) Privileged motions:
504	(a) are non-debatable; and
505	(b) take precedence over non-privileged motions.
506	(2) If a privileged motion is requested while another privileged motion is pending, the
507	chair shall grant priority to the privileged motions in the following order:
508	(a) adjourn;
509	(b) set time to adjourn;
510	(c) recess;
511	(d) end debate or call the question;
512	(e) extend debate; and
513	(f) limit debate.
514	(3) Except for a motion to adjourn, a privileged motion, if adopted, does not dispose of
515	other pending motions.
516	Section 41. HR3-2-504 is repealed and reenacted to read:
517	HR3-2-504. Original motions in committee General requirements, procedure,
518	and priority.
519	(1) Original motions:
520	(a) are debatable; and
521	(b) may be replaced with a substitute motion.
522	(2) A committee member may not make an original motion if:
523	(a) a privileged motion is pending or

524	(b) a substitute motion is pending.
525	Section 42. HR3-2-505 is repealed and reenacted to read:
526	HR3-2-505. Substitute motions in committee General requirements, procedure,
527	and priority.
528	(1) Substitute motions:
529	(a) are debatable; and
530	(b) take precedence over original motions.
531	(2) (a) A committee member may make a substitute motion if an original motion is
532	pending.
533	(b) A committee member may not make a substitute motion if:
534	(i) a privileged motion is pending; or
535	(ii) another substitute motion is pending.
536	(c) If a substitute motion is adopted, a substitute motion disposes of the original
537	motion.
538	(d) If a substitute motion is not adopted, the original motion is pending.
539	Section 43. <b>HR3-2-506</b> is repealed and reenacted to read:
540	HR3-2-506. Reserve the right to make a motion.
541	(1) Once recognized by the chair, a committee member may not make a motion after
542	speaking to the committee unless the chair has first specifically granted the committee member
543	permission to reserve the right to make a motion.
544	(2) If the chair has granted a committee member the right to make a motion as required
545	in Subsection (1), the committee member's remarks shall be confined to the subject of the
546	motion to be made.
547	(3) A committee member may only reserve the right to make a motion to:
548	(a) amend the legislation being debated; or
549	(b) substitute the legislation being debated.
550	Section 44. HR3-2-507 is enacted to read:
551	HR3-2-507. Point of order Appeal of chair's decision.
552	(1) A point of order is not a motion and, except during a vote, may be made by a
553	member of a standing committee at any time during a committee meeting.
554	(2) If a member of a standing committee is concerned that legislative rules or

555	procedures are not being followed, the committee member may make a point of order.
556	(3) When a point of order is made, the chair shall immediately allow the committee
557	member to state the member's point.
558	(4) A chair shall rule on the point of order without committee discussion or debate as
559	provided in HR3-2-315.
560	(5) An appeal of the decision of the chair is not a motion and may be made by a
561	committee member after the chair has ruled on a point of order.
562	(6) A standing committee may, by majority vote, override the decision of the chair on a
563	point of order.
564	(a) If the committee overrides the decision of the chair, the ruling of a committee is
565	<u>final.</u>
566	(b) If a committee does not override the decision of the chair, the ruling of a chair is
567	<u>final.</u>
568	Section 45. HR3-2-508 is enacted to read:
569	HR3-2-508. Point of information.
570	(1) A point of information is not a motion and, except during summation or a vote,
571	may be made by a member of a standing committee at any time during a committee meeting.
572	(2) If a member of a standing committee desires clarification on any aspect of a
573	committee meeting, the committee member may make a point of information.
574	(3) When a point of information is made, the chair shall immediately allow the
575	committee member to state the point.
576	Section 46. HR3-2-509 is enacted to read:
577	HR3-2-509. Division of a motion.
578	(1) A division is not a motion and, except during a vote, may be made by a member of
579	a standing committee at any time during a committee meeting without being recognized by the
580	<u>chair.</u>
581	(2) The committee member who divides a motion shall clearly state how the motion is
582	to be divided.
583	(3) A committee member may not divide a motion to amend legislation in such a
584	manner that could create an unintelligible or ambiguous result.
585	Section 47 HR3-2-510 is enacted to read:

586	HR3-2-510. Prohibited motions.
587	(1) (a) Except for a motion to adjourn, a committee member may not make a motion
588	unless a quorum of the standing committee is present.
589	(b) When a quorum is not present, a motion to adjourn is passed with a majority vote
590	of those present.
591	(2) No motion is in order during a vote.
592	(3) A point of order is not in order during a vote.
593	(4) A committee member may not make a motion to:
594	(a) strike the enacting clause of legislation;
595	(b) strike the resolving clause of a resolution;
596	(c) circle legislation; or
597	(d) place legislation on a time certain calendar.
598	Section 48. HR3-2-511 is enacted to read:
599	HR3-2-511. Repeating defeated motion.
600	(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), a motion that is defeated may not be made by
601	a committee member until the committee has considered other committee business.
602	(2) A motion to postpone legislation to a day certain, to postpone legislation
603	indefinitely, or to return legislation to the House Rules Committee, if defeated, may not be
604	made again by any committee member during the same committee meeting.
605	Section 49. HR3-2-512 is enacted to read:
606	HR3-2-512. A motion may be withdrawn.
607	A committee member who makes a motion may withdraw that motion at any time
608	before the motion is placed for a vote.
609	Section 50. Repealer.
610	This resolution repeals:
611	HR3-2-102, Standing committee review required Exceptions.
612	HR3-2-103, Standing committee review of legislation with fiscal impact.
613	HR3-2-104, Standing committees prohibited from meeting while House is in
614	session Exceptions.
615	HR3-2-601, Committee reports.

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Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel